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pages, contains a list of maps, atlases and manuscripts, together with an index to the whole.

Manchuria, Land of Opportunity, is a small volume of 113 pages tastefully printed and bound and gorgeously illustrated. It is sent out by the South Manchuria railway to furnish information to Americans of the transformation of Manchuria since the Russo-Japanese war. The province contains 365,000 square miles and has a population of 15,000,000. It is being developed by the Japanese.

The New Frontier, A Study of the American Liberal Spirit; Its Frontier Origin and Its Application to Modern Problems. By GUY EMERSON. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 314.

THE leading thesis of this book is liberalism. This characteristic was acquired by the Americans in their contact with a new world and its new problems. Frontier conditions produced qualities of leadership and fair play which still inhere in the citizenship of the country. Liberalism is defined as a middle of the road course, a live and let live attitude. "The Liberal seeks the solid and eternal middle ground." The author, however, is not always clear in stating his position. Most liberals would hardly class the author as one.

Publication of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin 28, Proceedings of the 1920 and 1921 Annual Sessions. Raleigh, 1921. Pp. 128.

AMONG the articles are Vitality in State History, by J. G. de R. Hamilton; William Richardson Davie by H. M. Wagstaff; An Eighteenth Century Circuit Rider (Judge James Iredell of the U. S. Supreme Bench) by Frank Nash; an Old Time North Carolina Election by Louise Irby.

The Trend of History Origins of the Twentieth Century Problems. By WILLIAM KAY WALLACE. Macmillan, 1922. Pp. 372.

THE problems treated are Constitutional Government, the Politico-Theistic State, Nationalism, Rise of the Middle Class, the New Nationalism, Imperialism, the Super-State and the

Economic Question. The author discards the chronological treatment of history and seeks in the mass of events the origin and development of those ideas and policies which now engage the attention of politicians. The selections made and the adequacy and accuracy of treatment are the questions most important in a review of this book, but such a lengthy discussion would outrun the interests of this magazine. The field, however, is attractive and the author has written clearly. How convincingly depends largely on the readers' viewpoint.

Filson Club Publications No. 32, *The Filson Club and Its Activities*, 1884-1922. By OTTO A. ROTHERT, Secretary of the club, John P. Morton, Louisville, 1922. Pp. 64.

THE title of this pamphlet sufficiently indicates its nature. A list of its 32 publications and a roster of its members with the literary activities of each is included. Only a few of its valuable historical papers have been published. The career and work of the club have been eminently honorable. Its special field—early Kentucky history—is not exceeded in interest or importance, by any section of the country. The tragedy of the club came with the sale of the Durrett Collection to Chicago university. Col. Reuben T. Durrett was the founder and had always been its president and curator. As such he had accumulated about 30,000 books and pamphlets relating to the history of the Ohio valley. This magnificent collection was equalled only by the Draper collection of Madison, Wisconsin. On the death of Colonel Durrett in 1913, the collection went to Chicago. The Filson Club, however, still continues its valuable work. Otto A. Rothert is its secretary and R. C. Ballard Thruston has given it a home in his own private library.

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society for May opens with a portrait and short biography of Henry Watterson. Other items of interest for Indianians are correspondence between Governor Shelby and General Harrison, Discovery of Kentucky, and some new facts about Abraham Lincoln's parents.